THE [*Numb.* 863.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the lateſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *November* 19, 1761.

A new Method to extinguiſh Fires, which we doubt not will be acceptable to our Readers.

THE following method of extinguiſhing Fire, is recommended to the attention, and ſubmitted to the judgment, of the Public.

It is apprehended that this dreadful calamity, which on a ſudden reduces numbers to a diſtreſſed condition, may be more effectually prevented, or leſſen'd, by the uſe of earth, than water.

To prove this opinion by experiment, let two fires be made of the ſame ſize and ſtrength, each conſiſting of three or four tons of coal, and let the ſame number of men be employed to extinguiſh each fire, one with earth, and the other with water; let the earth and water be carried at equal diſtance, or let the ſame quantity of earth and water be flung on each fire, and it will be found that the earth will ſooner and more effectually anſwer the end.

In this experiment the earth is ſuppoſed to be dry, without the aſſiſtance of any water to moiſten it, and that one remedy may be as readily procured as the other; whereas it is certainly otherwiſe; earth is very often nearer at hand, eſpecially in country villages and about thatched houſes, and may be conveyed by more ways and methods than water; and tho' moſt cities and towns are furniſhed with fire engines greatly improved by the ingenious Mr. Newſham, yet it is imagined the perſons neceſſary to work one of theſe engines may do more effectual ſervice, and ſtop the progreſs of fire ſooner, by carrying earth: beſides ſo much time is generally taken up, in procuring and ſetting an engine to work, that a fire often gathers ſuch ſtrength, and riſes to ſuch a head, that it becomes very difficult to ſurmount. Now, if the firſt opportunity was embraced of applying earth, very probably the fire might be ſmothered in its birth.

Earth has, undoubtedly, one very viſible and ſignal advantage of water, in ſtopping the progreſs of fire. Suppoſe the roof and upper floor of a houſe are burning ſo violently that they cannot be preſerved, if the floor beneath is covered over with earth or ſand a foot or ſix Inches deep, (and there is frequently time enough for doing this) the progreſs of the fire downwards will be checked, and by this means all the lower part of the houſe ſecured, for whenever the upper floor falls in, the fire not meeting with freſh fuel, will gradually diminiſh, and may ſoon be quite extinguiſhed.

It is the nature of fire to act upwards, as water does downwards; to increaſe in velocity as it aſcends; and to communicate in houſes from roof to roof. Therefore, when a fire breaks out in a town, the inhabitants of the houſes adjoining to the houſe on fire ſhould immediately be employed in covering their garret floors with earth, that in caſe the fire ſhould reach them and their roof be deſtroyed, all the other part of their houſes might be preſerved.

The effects which dry earth has on fire, is every day ſeen by the Makers of Charcoal, tho' not thought leaſt of in this caſe; when their fire is at the greateſt height, it is the conſtant practice to ſmother it with dry duſt, even its own duſt and aſhes.

I will venture to affirm, that, in many caſes, one buſhel of earth will be more ſerviceable than a hundred gallons of water. When water is thrown on a floor that is on fire, it inſtantly runs off, and if the quantity is not ſufficient to quench the fire, it adds to the ſtrength and fury of it. A ſmall quantity of water on a hot fire acts like wind, as may be proved by the blaſt of the Æolipile. Wind and water have the ſame effect on fire; if the quantity of wind is ſufficient, it will put out a fire; but if not ſufficient to extinguiſh, it increaſes the flames; as may be obſerved by a lighted torch; a great wind will blow it out, a moderate one make it burn faſt. On the contrary, whatever quantity of earth is thrown on a fire, it remains there, and no degree of heat is capable of making it increaſe fire, but as far as it covers, it prevents the progreſs.

Many bad fires have begun in ſmall chimnies of bed chambers; the ſoot taking fire, falls down, and ſets fire to the floor, and (if the fire be not timely entinguiſhed) to the whole room. Suppoſe there were only two people in this houſe, and the room was two ſtories high, and theſe People fetched up as much water as they could carry, and flung it on the fire, by the time they could return with more, it is very probable the fire might be greatly increaſed; whereas if each of theſe perſons had fetched an apron full of ſand or earth, and ſpread it on the floor but half an inch thick, and that moiſtened with a ſmall quantity of water, it would have prevented the floor from burning, and give ſufficient time to extinguiſh the whole. The beſt method of putting out a fire in a chimney, is to ſtop it at the bottom, for no fire can burn without air.

One inconvenience from water is obvious to every ſpectator at a fire; that from the water thrown upon it a ſteam is generated, which is oftentimes ſo copious and denſe, as to intercept the view of the fire; and ſo extremely hot as to prevent any near approach to it for a conſiderable time, during which the fire is increaſing. Another diſadvantage from water, when two ſtories of a houſe are on fire, is, that the ſteam of the water from the lower fire acts like a pair of bellows to the fire above. And tho' a fire happens to be ſoon extinguiſhed by water, the loſs ſuſtained is generally great, by the damage done to fine ceilings, hangings and furniture, which are oftentimes entirely ruined by the water flung in: when the fire is only in one room, the water damages moſt part of the houſe; whereas if it had been extinguiſhed by earth, no room would have ſuffered but that where the fire was.

The principal objection to the uſe of earth on this occaſion, is the difficulty of conveying it to the roof of a houſe, and when conveyed there making it to remain. In anſwer to this, I think a machine may be contrived to convey it expeditiouſly to the top of the higheſt houſe: and in the next place, the loſs of the roof is inconſiderable in compariſon to the loſs of the whole houſe and what it contains. If the garret floor was covered with a proper quantity of earth, the roof might be knocked down, without any danger of communicating the fire to the lower part of the houſe; and if the great advantage of earth was generally known, and proper uſe made of it, many fires would be ſuppreſſed before they reached the roof.

Houſes that have flat roofs or parapet walls, or where houſes are built cloſe together, ſome earth might be placed on the outſide of the roof to great advantage.

I would recommend to the inhabitants of London, or any large town, by way of a precaution, to have always a conſiderable quantity of dry earth or ſand in ſmall bags, containing 50 or 100 wt. each, lodged in ſome proper and convenient places, from whence it may be readily and expeditiouſly fetched on any emergency.

And I wiſh ſome of thoſe philoſophical Gentlemen who delight in mechanics, would give themſelves the trouble of contriving two machines, one for expeditiouſly raiſing earth to the top of a houſe, and the other for throwing of earth on a fire, when it is got to ſuch a height that no body can come near enough to throw it on by hand.

I have put theſe few hints together with a deſign that they may be conſidered and improved upon by perſons who are more capable of handling this ſubject. If they ſhall be deemed in any degree uſeful or ſerviceable to the end propoſed, I ſhall have great pleaſure and ſatisfaction; if they are looked upon in another light, all I can ſay in excuſe, is, that I meant to contribute to the happineſs of my fellow creatures, if it had been in my power.

From a late ENGLISH *PRINT.*

IT hath been alledg'd, North-American Continent Colonies, being ſituated on the widely extended coaſt of a vaſt continent, and chiefly in temperate climates, without any one powerful enemy on the ſame land, they cannot be prevented from riſing into independency and empire. But the vaſt and connected American territories of Spain and Portugal, which are as ſecurely poſſeſſed now, as they were at their firſt peopling by Europeans, are proofs that large territories may be preſerved on the continent of America, even by weak European ſtates; whoſe policy will naturally never let their colonies keep up a military, or eſtabliſh a marine force. So that while we have Britiſh governors, civil officers, garriſons, and ſhips of war there to ſecure our power, there can be no reaſonable apprehenſion of a revolt of our North Americans, were that country better peopled than it can poſſibly be for five hundred years to come. Beſides, many of the ſtates of North America have very little intercourſe with, and leſs friendſhip for one another: Which hereditary rivalries and diſlikes will be preventive of a general combination for revolt, and any partial endeavour will be ſure to prove unſucceſsful. The point therefore to be conſidered is, whether we ought to truſt to our own Coloniſts always conſidering their true intereſts, and conſulting their own welfare; or whether, with an eternal ſcene of pillaging, butchering, and contention, we ſhould place our ſecurity in a French neighbourhood on that continent, which we know will be always puſhing at our entire extirpation: and whether we had not better hazard that country's becoming entirely independent of all European powers, than that it ſhould fall into the hands of the French: As in the firſt caſe, we ſhall always preſerve our natural trade with it, which would certainly be very great: and in the latter caſe, we ſhould not only loſe that vaſt advantage, but alſo have the ſovereignty of the ocean thrown with it into the hands of our natural rivals and enemies, which would be ſure to bring on our ruin more effectually, than the loſs would of all North America, if it ever ſhould become an independent country.

Nor can I ſee how the South American ſugar-iſlands, can be more ſecure againſt combination than the ſeveral ſtates of North America, as we can be no otherwiſe ſecure of them than by a very good government, and by being the ſtrongeſt power at ſea. But the truth of the matter is, that the poſſeſſor of North America will always have the command of the ſugar-iſlands of South America, as well from its own power and commodities, as from the power of the ſea which it ſecures to its holder. For Great-Britain, and North America together, can ſtarve, take, or diſable, when they pleaſe, any iſland of South America. A circumſtance that may be made in future to give more weight to Great-Britain, than any other whatſoever, as no country that has iſlands there will dare wantonly to provoke her.

It hath been farther alledged, that the North-Americans are continually building ſhips, and ſell many of them to foreigners, thereby taking much employment from the ſhip-builders, ſhipping, ſeamen, &c. of Great-Britain, and augment the naval power and commerce of other nations.——But I believe there is no other colony than that of New-England, which build any quantity of ſhipping; and that article and the fiſhery are its greateſt branches of trade. Beſides the ſhipping of Old and New-England do not at all interfere with one another, for that of the latter rather interferes with the ſhip-building of Venice, Genoa, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, ſome of whom have a great trade in building ſhipping cheap for ſale; which they can do on better terms than we; and others are prevented from building ordinary ſhips, becauſe they can buy New-England ones cheaper. Thus it is a branch of trade

that ſerves England, and only interferes with her rivals. Ship-building with us is too dear for ſale for ordinary uſes, and therefore if New-England did not ſupply the demand other nations would: And as for augmenting the naval power and commerce of other nations, it certainly does neither, becauſe ſeamen are not ſold with the ſhips; as for the veſſels if they had them not of the New-Englanders, they would buy them of other nations, or elſe build them themſelves; for every country that has ports are builders, more or leſs, of ſhips, and have mercantile navigation, though ſome of them have no navy. All, therefore, that has been advanced on this head, is but a mere flouriſh of words, or a miſrepreſentation of the matter; for even moſt of the trade of North America is carried on with Britiſh-built ſhips, and many more of them are employed in it than in the S. American trade.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 26.

A CERTAIN Right Honourable Commoner hath declared that the Conqueſt of Louiſiana will not be undertaken this War; as the Ceſſion of it to the Crown of Great-Britain will be one of the Conditions on which Peace will be granted to France.

In a grand Council held at Verſailles, it was propoſed to borrow Six Millions of the Eaſt-India Company: But the Directors have preſented a Petition, ſetting forth their Inability, occaſioned by the Loſs they have ſuſtained by the taking of Pondicherry, and their other Settlements on the Coaſt of Coromandel.

We hear that the Silver Medals which will be thrown among the Populace, by the Wardens of the Mint, at his Majeſty's Coronation, are worth about 4s. 6d. and the Gold Medals, which will be delivered to the Nobility and Gentry on this Occaſion, are valued at Four Guineas and a Half.

Auguſt 27. All the King's Ships judged fit for the Sea in the different Ports of the Kingdom, are fitting out with all poſſible Expedition, as if we were only in the Morning of a War.

Auguſt 29. Saturday arrived from Amſterdam, Baron Hop's Son and Lady; as did ſeveral other Gentlemen and Ladies; and laſt Friday ſeveral Perſons of the firſt Rank alſo arrived in Town from Venice to ſee the Coronation.

Friday 1,140,000 l. was paid into the Bank of England, being the Seventh Payment of Ten per Cent. towards the Twelve Millions raiſed by Subſcription for the current Year. There are now only two Payments remaining, and half of that already paid in.

September 5. Letters from the Allied Army ſay, that the French Court have ſtopped Remittances to their Army, upon Pretence that the Roads are unſafe.

They write from Hamburg, that the French having no Hopes of penetrating this Year into Hanover, have laid aſide the Deſign of aſſembling an Army of Obſervation in Holſtein.

It is ſaid her Majeſty's Crown only will coſt 200,000 l. and that her Stomacher has 70,000 l. in Jewels on it.

His Majeſty's Ship the Bellona, Captain Robert Falconer of 74 Guns, and the Brilliant of 36, on their Paſſage from Liſbon, in Lat. 42: 30 North, about 14 Leagues to the Weſtward of Cape Finiſterre, fell in with the Couragieux of 74 Guns, and two Frigates of 30 Guns each, bound from St. Domingo to Old France. The Brilliant engaged the two Frigates near two Hours, but received ſo much Damage in her Maſts and Rigging, could not follow them when they ſheered off. The Bellona took the Couragieux, after an Engagement of an Hour very cloſe, in which the Frenchman had upwards of 200 Men killed and 110 wounded, and carried her into Liſbon; juſt before the Couragieux ſtruck, her Main Maſt, crowded with Marines and Sailors, upon the Main Top and Shrouds, went overboard, by which they were all drowned, which greatly increaſed the Number of their killed. Her Cargo conſiſts of Dollars, Sugar, Indigo and Coffee, and is eſteemed very rich.

On board her were Ranſomers for the following Ships, viz. Neptune, Captain Redford, from New-London to Barbados, for 300 l.

Katherine, Archibald M'Millin, from Virginia for Glaſgow, 900 l.

Brotherhood, Coffin, from Piſcataqua for Antigua, 200 l.

Endeavour, Anderſon, from New-Port to Madeira, 300 l.

Granby, Appowen, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, one Ranſoner on board the Couragieux, and one Ditto on board the Malicieux, 1500 l.

The Col. Clive, Capt. Ronqueſt, from Jamaica for London, 5000 l. 1 Ranſomer.—[There were 3 Ranſomers, one of which on board the Malicieux, 1 Ditto on board the Hermione.]

The Culloden, Knops, from Ireland to New-York, is taken by a Privateer of Dunkirk, and ranſomed for 150 Guineas.

Letters from Paris of the 25th ult. intimate, that ſome unforeſeen Misfortune had befallen the Army of Marſhal Broglio, as an Expreſs had arrived to the Commanding Officer there, the Contents of which were kept extremely ſecret, only it was known that the heavy Baggage had made a retrograde March on the Twentieth.

The Prince-George, Captain Farr, is arrived at Dover, from Boſton.

The Guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired on Sunday Noon, upon the News of her intended Majeſty's Arrival.

September 7. They write from Vienna, of the 25th ult. that the Congreſs of Augſbourg will not be opened until January next.

Sept. 8. Her Serene Highneſs of Mecklenburg (our intended Queen) lay on Monday Night on board the Yacht, near Harwich, where ſhe landed Yeſterday Morning and lodged that Night at Lord Abercorn's at Witham, 36 Miles from London. At 3 o'Clock this Day, ſhe arrived at her Apartments in London, where his Majeſty went to viſit her, previous to the Royal Nuptials, which are to be celebrated this Evening at Nine o'Clock in the Chapel Royal.

It is ſaid one Point of the Preliminary Articles inſiſted on by the French Court, is the Reſtitution of Belleiſle, which has been poſitively denied.

The French Court being under great Apprehenſion of a ſudden Invaſion of the Province of Britanny by the Engliſh from Belleiſle, ſeem reſolved upon recalling the French and Swiſs Guards from Germany.

St. James's, Sept. 8. Her Moſt Serene Highneſs the Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburg, having embarked on board his Majeſty's Yacht at Stade, the 22d paſt, and fallen down the Elbe to Cuxhaven, ſailed from thence the 28th, and arrived in the Port of Harwich, on Sunday Evening laſt, the 6th Inſtant. Her Highneſs continued that Night, and dined Yeſterday, on board: After which ſhe ſet out from Harwich, and lay laſt Night at the Earl of Abercorn's Houſe at Witham in Eſſex; from whence her Highneſs ſet out this Morning at Eight, and arrived at a Quarter paſt Three, at his Majeſty's Palace at St. James's, where ſhe alighted at the Garden Gate, and was received by the King and all the Royal Family. At Nine this Evening the Marriage Ceremony, between his Majeſty and her Moſt Serene Highneſs, will be ſolemnized by the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the Royal Chapel there.

We are told that when her Majeſty got to Colcheſter, ſhe ſtopt at the Houſe of Mr. Enew, where ſhe was received and waited upon by Mrs. Enew, and Mrs. Rebow; but Capt. Beſt attended her with Coffee, and Lieut. John Seaber, with Tea. Mr. Great of Colcheſter, had the Honour of preſenting to Her Majeſty, while ſhe was at Mrs. Enew's Houſe, a Box of candid Eringo Root, (a product of Colcheſter, with which the Royal Family are always preſented when they come that Way) and was introduced by the Earl of Harcourt.

Her Majeſty alighted at the Garden Gate, being handed out of the Coach by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and upon her Entrance into the Garden ſhe ſunk on her Knee to the King, who in a moſt affectionate Manner raiſing her up, ſaluted her, and then led her with his Right Hand into the Palace, where ſhe dined with his Majeſty, the Princeſs Dowager, and the Princeſs Auguſta. Her Highneſs's Arrival at the Palace was immediately proclaimed by the Firing of the Guns in St. James's Park, which were immediately followed by thoſe of the Tower: And half an Hour paſt Ten on Tueſday Night, the Guns at the Park and in the Tower were fired again, on the joining of His Majeſty's and the Princeſs's Hands. The Houſes in the City of London and Weſtminſter (excepting ſuch Parts as were prohibited by his Majeſty's Command, in order to prevent fire amongſt the Timber Erections for the Coronation) were illuminated, and the Evening concluded with the utmoſt demonſtrations of Joy.

They write from Frankfort of the 29th of Auguſt, that the Court of France, ſeeming doubtful of the Iſſue of the Congreſs at Augſbourg, had ordered M. Durand, its Miniſter Plenipotentiary, to retire from Augſbourg to Metz proviſionally, till the Face of Affairs wear a more favourable Aſpect.

BOSTON, *November* 2.

On Monday laſt a Veſſel arrived at Marblehead from Barbados in 19 Days, by which we have Advice, that on the 6th of October ult. a Packet arrived there from England; on which an Embargo was immediately laid on all the Shipping there: That Commodore Sir James Douglaſs had ordered that all his Majeſty's Ships, as they came into Barbados, ſhould lay by for his further Orders; That from ſundry ſtrong and credible Reports, they ſoon expected an Armament to go againſt Martinico. This Veſſel being cleared out, got away in the Night following the 6th ult. notwithſtanding the Embargo, leaving one of her Hands behind.

NEW-YORK, *November* 9.

Captain Lawrence left Amſterdam the 7th of September, where it was currently reported that the King of Pruſſia had had two different Engagements with General Laudohn, and was victorious in both, but that he could not learn the Particulars with any Certainty; that he arrived at Stromneſs the 14th of September, and remained there till the 9th of October following; that during his Stay there, London Papers were received at Kirkwall, 16 Miles from Stromneſs giving an Account of the Junction of the Auſtrian and Ruſſian Armies, and that his Pruſſian Majeſty was in a Manner ſurrounded on all Sides; that a large Fleet that for ſome Time before had been collecting together at Spithead, was joined by 4 Ships of the Line, and 4 Regiments of Foot, and had ſailed on a ſecret Expedition; that a Brig from Riga for Liverpool had put in to Stromneſs three Days before Captain Lawrence ſailed, the Maſter whereof reported, that the Engliſh Conſul at Riga acquainted him of the Death of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and that he might affirm it for Truth in the firſt Engliſh Port he went into; that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick had laid open the Paſſage to Hanover, but that Marſhal Broglio did not chuſe to proceed, leſt his Retreat ſhould be cut off, and all his Magazines deſtroyed; that M. Buſſy, the French Miniſter had taken his Departure for Paris; as had alſo Mr. Stanley his from Paris for London.

We have Advice from Rhode Iſland, that 14 Ships of the Line lately arrived at Dominico from England.

The Camp at Staten-Iſland will break up in a few Days, as ſeveral Regiments are already embarked on board the Tranſports.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 19.

By the Mail from the Northward laſt Night, we received Articles of News from *England* as late as the 10th of *September*, brought into *New-York* by Capt. *Lawrence* in 24 Days from the *Orkneys*; but have not had Time to collect are more than the foregoing. The Particulars of his Majeſty's Marriage, and many other Articles, we are oblig'd to poſtpone 'till next Week. His Excellency General MONCKTON, Governor of *New-York*, has now the Command of the Forces, in the room of his Excellency Sir JEFFERY AMHERST, Knight of the Bath: And it was thought they would ſoon ſail from *New-York*.

To be SOLD, *for Ready Money only, to the Higheſt Bidder, at the late Dwelling Plantation of* JOSEPH HILL, *on Thurſday the 26th Inſtant,*

SUNDRY STOCK, conſiſting of Horſes, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep; alſo, about 300 Barrels of Corn, and Houſhold Furniture to a conſiderable Value, being Part of the Eſtate of the ſaid *Joſeph Hill*, Deceaſed, by

ROBERT PLEASANTS, THOMAS SPRIGG, } Executors.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY of Barrel STAVES, from 100,000 to 150,000, of the following Dimenſions, *viz.* Two Feet eight Inches long, 4 Inches wide clear of Sap, and half an Inch thick at leaſt at the Heart Edge. Any Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe of, ſhall receive Forty Shillings Sterling *per* Thouſand, from the Subſcriber, or more if given by any Body elſe, to be delivered on board the Ship *Three Siſters*, now lying in the *North Weſt Branch* of *Patapſco*, whereof the Subſcriber is Maſter. JAMES HOGG.

N. B. If any Gentleman will contract for 40 or 50,000 to be delivered at *Annapolis*, by the 28th of this Inſtant, they will receive the ſame Price, provided they will give timely Notice for the Ship's coming down to receive them.

FOUND near *South-River* Ferry, A very good MAN's SADDLE.

The Owner, proving his Property and paying Charges, may have it again, by applying to the Subſcriber in *London-Town*.

WILLIAM BROWN.

THE Managers of the LOTERY for Paving the Streets of *Philadelphia*, are under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of informing the Public, that there are near Two Thouſand of their Tickets unſold, and they cannot, without running too great a Riſk, attempt to draw the Lottery before Monday the Fourth of *January* next, at which Time they will certainly proceed to draw the ſame. In the mean while, Tickets are to be diſpoſed of by the reſpective Managers, viz. *William Vanderſpeigh, Thomas Yorke, James Child, Daniel Rundle, John Relfe, Joſeph Wood, Enoch Story, Thomas Riche, William Moore,* and *James Benezet*, who are to be upon Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

The SCHEME.

		Value in Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	3000	is	3000
1	of	1500	is	1500
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	750	is	750
2	of	500	are	1000
3	of	250	are	750
5	of	200	are	1000
5	of	150	are	750
9	of	100	are	900
15	of	75	are	1125
50	of	50	are	2500
100	of	25	are	2500
50	of	20	are	1000
100	of	15	are	1500
3828	of	8	are	30624
4171 Prizes			First drawn	51
8329 Blanks.			Laſt drawn	50

12,500 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, are 50,000

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, living near Upper-Marlborough, *in* Prince-George's *County, for good Bills of Exchange,*

FOUR Hundred Acres of fine rich Bottom LAND, lying within two Miles of *Upper-Marlborough*, in *Prince-George*'s County, on which there are the following ſeveral neceſſary Improvements, viz. Tobacco Houſes, Negro Quarters, Overſeers Houſes, &c.

Likewiſe, a Choice Parcel of Country-born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, all young and healthy, chiefly between 17 and 20 Years of Age; among which is a very valuable Houſe Wench, fit for any domeſtic Buſineſs whatever, about 20 Years of Age.

As the Subſcriber will have Occaſion to remit the Bills by the Sailing of the forward Ships, Time for Payment will be given to the Purchaſers, 'til the Tenth of *June* next; after which Time, in Caſe of Failure, Intereſt will be expected, and Security, if required.

All Perſons inclinable to purchaſe, may be fully informed concerning the Premiſſes, by

WILLIAM PARKER.

WHEREAS *Lydia*, the Wife of me the Subſcriber living in *Annapolis*, hath lately behaved herſelf very Ill, and run me in Debt in ſundry Places: This is therefore to forewarn all Perſons whatever from Truſting her on my Account, for I will pay no Debt of her Contracting after this 19th of *November* 1761. And all Perſons are caution'd againſt Harbouring of her, as they may expect to be Proſecuted.

ARCHIBALD HEARD.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Lancelot Dorſey*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a Black Horſe, branded on the near Shoulder with a Horſe Shoe, and on the near Buttock ſomething like a Hook, has a Star in his Forehead, and his near hind Foot is white.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Warfield*, junior, on *Elk-Ridge*, a Brown Steer, three Years old laſt Spring, mark'd with an upper Cut in the right Ear, and an under Cut in the Left.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A GOOD PLANTATION about four Miles from *Elk-Ridge* Landing, adjoining to Mr. *Caleb Dorſey*'s Dwelling Plantation, whereon is a ſmall Houſe for an Overſeer, a Quarter, and four Tobacco Houſes.

For Title and Terms apply to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

Annapolis, November 12, 1761.

ALL thoſe who are Indebted to the Subſcriber, on Account of his late Vendue, are deſired to pay off their Accounts, as the Conditions of the Sale were Ready Money: Therefore, to ſhow them as much Indulgence as he can, will grant them Ten Days from this Date; and all thoſe who do not pay within that Time muſt pay at the Rate of *Maryland* Paper Money. JOHN CAMPBELL.

STOLEN or STRAY'D from the Dwelling Plantation of *Philip Thomas*, Eſq; on *Weſt-River*, on the 8th of *October* laſt, a ſmall bright Bay Gelding about 13 Hands high, has a blaz'd Face, four white Feet, a ſhort Bob Tail and Ridge Mane; he is branded on both Buttocks I H, trots and gallops.

Whoever brings the ſaid Gelding to Mr. *Hepburn* at *Upper-Marlborough*, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward.

November 12, 1761.

FOUND on Monday Morning laſt, near *Curtis*'s Creek, a new Negro Man, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, almoſt Naked, having only a piece of an old Shirt, and a piece of an old Jacket on, and cannot ſpeak a Word of *Engliſh*. His Feet are Froſt-bitten, and the Inſide of each of his Thighs and Legs pretty much burnt. Has ſome of his own Country Marks on the left Side of his Face.

Whoever owns him, may have him of the Subſcriber living near *Curtis*'s Creek, proving Property and paying Charges.

WILLIAM FISH.

Leeſburg, (Loudoun County) VIRGINIA.
October 24, 1761.

WHEREAS THOMAS COLVILL, of the 12th Inſtant, Executor in Truſt to the Deceaſed JOHN COLVILL, of *Fairfax* County, in *Virginia*, has without Information to me, given Notice in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and likewiſe in divers other Places in the Colony of *Virginia*, That the Lands Deviſed from the late JOHN COLVILL, to the Right Honourable CHARLES Earl of TANKERVILLE, are yet ſubject to ſome Debts unpaid: Therefore, as Agent for the ſaid Earl of *Tankerville*, the Subſcriber hereof gives this early Notice to all whom it may concern, not to Treat or Bargain with the ſaid THOMAS COLVILL either in private or public, otherwiſe to be made liable as the Law ſhall direct for ſuch Injuries done: And this further gives Notice, that the ſaid THOMAS COLVILL is now ſerved with a General Court Writ of *Virginia*, to exhibit a more juſt Account of his Management; ſo that this Advertiſement is to adviſe all Perſons whatſoever, not to make any Purchaſe of thoſe Lands mentioned in Queſtion, from THOMAS COLVILL, otherwiſe to ſtand to the bad Conſequence, which muſt certainly entangle them in Difficulties with the Subſcriber.

JOHN PATTERSON, Agent.

By Virtue of the Will of Mr. Henry Woodward, *Deceaſed, will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the Fifth Day of* December *next, at Mr.* Gaſſaway's *Houſe in* ANNAPOLIS,

THE Dwelling Houſe now in the Occupation of Mr. *William Woodward* in *Annapolis*, and all the Ground adjoining thereto, which belonged to the late Mr. *Woodward*, with the Improvements (except what is leaſed to Mr. *Couden* and Mr. *Chalmers*). There is nearly two Acres of Ground lying on three Streets, in the moſt public Part of the City, has on it a very large genteel and convenient Brick Dwelling-Houſe, a good Brick Kitchen and neat Out-Room adjoining to it; convenient Out-Houſes, and genteel Garden, beſides a ſeparate Tenement that may be rented out for 10 or 12 *l.* by the Year.

The Rent and Reverſion on a Leaſe for 99 Years, renewable forever, of the Ground on which Mr. *James Chalmers*'s Dwelling Houſe ſtands. The yearly Rent is 5 *l.* Sterling, and a Year's Rent payable on Renewments.

The Rent and Reverſion on a Leaſe, on the ſame Terms, of the Ground on which Mr. *Robert Couden*'s Dwelling Houſe ſtands.

And, about 800 Acres of Land lying within 4 or 5 Miles of *Annapolis*, made up of ſeveral Tracts adjoining to each other, purchaſed by the late Mr. *Woodward* of his Siſters *Mary* and *Elizabeth Woodward*, and of the late Col. *Taſker*; on Part of which Land is the late Governor *Bladen*'s Vineyard, about 20 Acres of very good improved Meadow, a very large young Apple Orchard curiouſly aſſorted, many of the Trees being *Engliſh* Grafts, a very good Stone Dwelling Houſe, Brick Kitchen, and other curious as well as valuable Improvements.

The Sales to be in Sterling. Any Perſons that deſign to bid, may be informed of the Title by Mr. *Thomas Johnſon*, junior, in *Annapolis*.

There will likewiſe be to be Sold, by Public Vendue, at the ſame Time and Place, ſeveral likely young Mares of the late Colonel TASKER's *Engliſh* Breed, ſome of them with Foal, and Colts of the ſame Breed.

MARY WOODWARD.

Prince-George's County, *October* 30, 1761.

WANTED,

A MAN, who can be well Recommended for Honeſty, Sobriety, and Diligence, and who can Write, and keep a common Account, and is fit to take the Charge of a FERRY and PUBLIC HOUSE, where every Thing neceſſary will be found by the Employer: Such an one will meet with very good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber on *Patowmack* River.

JOHN ADDISON.

STOLEN out of the Dock at *Annapolis*, on the 31ſt of *October* at Night, a Rowing YAWL, about 15 Feet Keel, 5¼ Feet wide, has a black Bottom, and one new Thought.

Whoever will return her to the Subſcriber at *Weſt-River*, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward.

THOMAS NORRIS.

On Wedneſday the 25th Inſtant, will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, at the Houſe of Mr. Benjamin Brooke, *at* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH,

THE following Parcels of LAND, lying in *Prince-George's* County, *viz.*

One Tract called *Burbridge*, containing 280 Acres; and Part of a Tract called *Land-over*, containing 320¾ Acres.

The Title, and Terms of Sale, may be known at any Time, by applying to

WM. TURNOR WOOTTON.

The Ship *UPTON*,

SAMUEL PEMBERTON, MASTER,

A LETTER of Marque, carrying 17 Carriage Guns, Six and Four Pounders, and 4 Cohorns which will throw Six Pound Shot, now lying in *Briton's Bay*, will take in TOBACCO at Ten Pounds Sterling *per* Ton, conſigned to *James Gildart*, Eſq; Merchant in *Liverpool*.

Any Gentlemen inclining to ſhip Tobacco may, for further Particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber in *Leonard-Town*, or the ſaid Maſter on board the ſaid Veſſel.

Alſo to be Sold by the Subſcriber, a large Quantity of White SALT.

THOMSON MASON.

To be LEASED,
And Entered on immediately, for Three Lives,

A VERY choice Tract of LAND, well Watered and Timbered, containing ſeveral Thouſand Acres, belonging to CHARLES, Earl of TANKERVILLE, lying on *Patowmack* River, and chiefly bounded in by *Kittockton* Creek in the County of *Loudoun*, and Colony of *Virginia*.

Alſo, a Tract of Land, lying on *Difficult Run* in the ſaid County, famous for the many fine Situations for building Water-Mills, and a conſiderable Quantity of Meadow Ground, only Twelve Miles from Navigation, and Twenty from the Port of *Alexandria*.

Likewiſe, a Tract of Land lying on *Four Mile Run*, endued with the ſame good Qualifications, and diſtant about Six Miles from *Alexandria*.

For further Particulars enquire of Mr. *Fleming Patterſon*, Merchant in *Leeſburg*, in *Loudoun* County, or from the Subſcriber, where Attendance will be given by JOHN PATTERSON, Agent.

Townſide, Sept. 8, 1761.

To be LET, upon Leaſe for a Term of Years,

A PLANTATION, STOCK and HANDS, on the *Red-Lyon-Branch*, on *Cheſter* River, in *Queen-Anne's* County, *Maryland*.

The Hands are Slaves; the Stock conſiſts of Horſes, Mares, black Cattle, Sheep, Goats and Swine. The Tenement is under good Fence, the Houſing in good Order. The Tract is 220 Acres, of which about 90 clear'd; but the Tenant will have Liberty to clear new Ground without Reſtraint or Limitation; the Owner being poſſeſſed of 1400 Acres of Wood Land contiguous. There is a young Peach and Plumb Orchard on the Tract, and ſeveral Apple and Cherry Trees. There is a Griſt Mill on the ſame open Ground.

The Terms (on Security if required) will not exceed the Worth of the Hire of the Hands, added to the Intereſt of the Value of the Stock, and a moderate Rent.

There is good Fiſhing in Shad and Herring Seaſon, on the Coaſt of this Tract, which is ſurrounded by Merchant Mills and Stores of all Sorts, and an Inſpection Houſe at about a Mile and a Half Diſtance. The Range of Woods is very conſiderable for raiſing of Stock, there being ſome Thouſand Acres of ſuch. H. CALLISTER.

To be FREIGHTED,

A GOOD New SLOOP, Burthen Fifty Tons, or 2000 Bushels of Grain, which is a prime Sailer, and well fitted, either to *Carolina*, *New-Providence*, *New-York* or *New-England*, or any Place on the Coast. Enquire of Mr. *John Carnan*, Merchant at *Baltimore-Town*, or WM. DUNLOP.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY.

THE Members of the *Presbyterian* Congregation in *Kent* County, *Maryland*, find themselves under the Necessity of solliciting the Favour and Assistance of the Public in this Way, in order to enable them to compleat and finish their two Meeting-Houses now building, and also to purchase a Parsonage or Glebe; that they may be enabled, with Decency, to worship GOD, and in a becoming Manner to support a Gospel Minister among them, according to their own Persuasion.

They Doubt not but this their laudable Design will meet with all proper Encouragement, from all those who wish well to the common Cause of Religion, and are acquainted with their Circumstances, especially as the Scheme is well calculated for the Advantage of the Adventurer.

Number of Prizes.		Pieces of 8.		Total Value.
1	of	1000	is	1000
1	of	750	is	750
2	of	500	are	1000
3	of	250	are	750
10	of	100	are	1000
20	of	40	are	800
50	of	10	are	500
1250	of	8	are	10000
First drawn Blank 1	of	50	is	50
Last drawn Blank 1	of	50	is	50
Last drawn Blank before the 1000	1 of	25	is	25
First drawn Blank after the 1000	1 of	25	is	25
Last drawn Blank before the 750	1 of	25	is	25
First drawn Blank after the 750	1 of	25	is	25
1343 Prizes, 2657 Blanks.				
4000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each,			are	16000

IN this Scheme there is not two Blanks to a Prize; the Number of high Prizes are as many as in Lotteries consisting of 5000 Tickets; the Deduction only 15 *per Cent*; so that upon the Whole, this will appear to be one of the most favourable Schemes for the Adventurer yet offered to the Public.

The Drawing will begin at *George-Town*, the Fourth Tuesday in *November* next, or sooner, if sooner full. The Prizes will be published in the *Maryland* and *Pennsylvania* Gazettes, and the Prize Money paid as soon as the Drawing is finished. That which is not Demanded within Six Months after the Drawing, will be deemed as generously given to the Use of the Scheme, and applied accordingly.

The following Persons are appointed Managers, *viz. John Hepburn*, Esq; Messrs. *William Rasin*, *Dennis Dulany*, *James Louttit*, *Charles Gordon*, *John Maxwell*, *James Pearce*, *John Schaw*, *James Harrison* (*Susquehanna* Ferry), *Hugh Wallis*, and *John McDuff*, who are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them.

TICKETS are now selling by the Managers, at their respective Habitations, and by Messieurs *Jonas Green*, and *Robert Couden*, at *Annapolis*; by Messieurs *David Ross*, and *Thomas Campbell*, in *Prince-George's* County; by Mr. *John Boyd*, in *Joppa*; by Mr. *Francis Key*, and Captain *George Catto*, in *Cæcil* County; by Messieurs *Thomas Ringgold*, and *Thomas Smith*, in *Chester-Town*; by Messieurs *John Bracco*, and *Matthew Dockery*, in *Queen-Anne's* County; by Dr. *Charles Leith*, at *Talbot* Court-House; by Mr. *John Anderson*, at *Cambridge*; and by Messieurs *William M'Ilvaine*, and *Charles Pettit*, Merchants, in *Philadelphia*.

Patuxent Iron-Works, *Sept.* 22, 1761.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, about the 10th of *July* last, a Black Horse about 14 Hands and an Inch high, with a large Star in his Forehead, and a small Snip on his Nose, was shod all round, paces naturally, and has a very remarkable long Walk. Whoever will bring the said Horse home, shall have Thirty Shillings, paid by JOHN SNOWDEN.

Baltimore, July 1761.

RELIGION, the crowning Excellence of intelligent Nature, claims the Approbation and close Attention of every reasonable Being, who expects future Bliss. We are bound from Principles of Gratitude and Interest to promote the Honour and Worship of the supreme Mind, as necessary to our own Prosperity, the Good of Society, and future Happiness of Man. Animated by these interesting Motives, we, of the Presbyterian Persuasion in this Town, desire, not from Party Views, but from real Principle, to purchase a Lot of Ground to erect a decent Church for Divine Service, in which we may worship GOD according to our Consciences. Upon Enquiry we find ourselves as yet insufficient to raise such a Sum as is necessary to accomplish such an important Design, beg Leave therefore to sollicit the Generosity of our Fellow-Christians to assist and encourage us in compleating a small Lottery, at a Time when the Benevolence of our Countrymen is so well tried in this Way. We hope our Claim to the public Attention is equal to any that has sollicited their Notice, and humbly expect that we shall meet with general Encouragement.

SCHEME of the LOTTERY.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	1500	is	1500
2	of	750	are	1500
2	of	500	are	1000
3	of	200	are	600
4	of	150	are	600
5	of	100	are	500
10	of	50	are	500
10	of	40	are	400
10	of	30	are	300
10	of	20	are	200
20	of	10	are	200
30	of	8	are	240
2482	of	5	are	12410
2589 Prizes, 2411 Blanks.			First drawn	30
			Last drawn	20
5000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each,			are	20000

CONDITIONS.

THAT the Lottery shall be drawn in *Baltimore-Town* as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, and previous Notice thereof shall be given in This and the *Pennsylvania* Gazette.

That a Deduction of Fifteen Dollars be made from every Prize of One Hundred Dollars, and so in Proportion for any greater or lesser Prize, thereby to raise the Sum intended of Three Thousand Dollars. The Managers appointed are, Messieurs *John Smith* and *William Buchanan*, *John Stevenson*, *Jonathan Plowman*, *William Lyon*, and *Nicholas Ruxton Gay*, of *Baltimore*; Mr. *David McCulloch*, of *Joppa*; Mr. *George Stevenson*, of *York*; Col. *John Armstrong*, of *Carlisle*; Dr. *David Ross*, of *Bladensburg*; Mr. *Peter Hubbert*, of *Dorset*; and Mr. *Jonas Green*, of *Annapolis*; who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath faithfully to discharge the Trust reposed in them.

A List of the Prizes will be published in This and the *Pennsylvania* Gazette, after the Drawing is finished, and the Money paid after the Deduction afore-mentioned. Prize Money not demanded in Six Months after the Publication of the Prizes, to be deemed as generously given towards this laudable Purpose, and to be applied accordingly.

TICKETS to be had of any of the Managers; of Mr. *Thomas Campbell*, Merchant, at *Nottingham*, and of Mrs. *Ramsay*, at the Head of *Severn*.

N. B. Seven Shillings and Six-Pence, *Pennsylvania* Paper, will be taken in Payment for a Dollar, in the Purchase of Tickets, and to be paid in like Manner in Discharge of Prizes.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge Furnace, *October* 10, 1761.

RAN away from the Subscriber, Two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

James Hall, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, 40 Years of Age, he is narrow Faced, hollow Eyed, and is very remarkable in his Head, having lost great Part of his Hair by Sickness. Had on when he went away, his working Clothes.

Henry Jones, about 2 Years of Age, near six Feet high, wears his own Hair, he is thin fleshed, and stands pretty upright upon his Legs. He likewise had on his working Clothes.

Whoever takes up the said Servants, and brings them to the Subscriber, shall receive if taken above Ten Miles from home, TEN POUNDS, or Five Pounds for either of them, and reasonable Charges, paid by CALEB DORSEY.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near *Upper-Marlborough*, on the 26th of *February* last, a Country-born Negro Fellow named *Anthony*, by Trade a Cooper, about 28 Years of Age, and 5 Feet 4 Inches high. He had on an old Cotton Coat with white Metal Buttons, Cotton Breeches, a Kersey, and Swanskin Jacket, Negro Shoes and Stockings, a Felt Hat, and an Osnabrigs Shirt. But it is probable he will change his Apparel, as he had Variety of Cloaths with him. He has been used to work on board Ships in *Patuxent* River, and it is supposed is somewhere thereabouts.

Whoever will take up the said Negro, and bring him home, shall have Forty Shillings, beside what the Law allows, if taken in the County; and if taken out of it, Three Pounds, beside what the Law allows, paid by JOHN GANTT.

Frederick-Town, June 1761.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR raising Sixteen Hundred Pieces of Eight, for Building a CHURCH for the Reformed CALVINISTS in *Frederick-Town*, *Frederick* County, to consist of 4000 Tickets at Three Pieces of Eight each, *viz.*

Number of Prizes.		Pieces of Eight.		Total Value.
1	of	500	is	500
2	of	300	are	600
3	of	150	are	450
4	of	100	are	400
10	of	50	are	500
12	of	40	are	480
20	of	30	are	600
35	of	20	are	700
200	of	8	are	1600
900	of	5	are	4500
1187 Prizes.			First drawn Ticket	40
2813 Blanks.			Last drawn Ticket	30
			Sum raised	1600
4000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each,			are	12000

BY the above Scheme there are not 2½ Blanks to a Prize, and the Profits retained are not 15 *per Cent* on the whole.

The Managers appointed are, Messieurs *Christopher Edelin*, *Stephen Ransburg*, *James Dickson*, *Thomas Schley*, *Conrad Grosh*, *Casper Shaaff*, *Thomas Price*, *Samuel Swearingen*, *Valentine Adam*, and *William Kimbol*, who are to give Bond, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of this Trust.

A List of the Prizes will be published in this Gazette, as soon as the Drawing is finished; and paid off without any Deduction.

N. B. Seven Shillings and Six-Pence *Pennsylvania* Currency, will be received for each Piece of Eight in the Sale of the Tickets, and the same Currency is to pass upon the same Terms in paying off the Prizes.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers, and at the Printing-Office in *Annapolis*.

WHEREAS the Act of Assembly of this Province, made and passed in 1733, *for emitting and making current Ninety Thousand Pounds*, is near Expiring; The Commissioners of the Loan Office therefore think it their Duty, to inform all those who have any Bonds in that Office, to come and discharge the same; otherwise they will be proceeded against as the Law directs.

Signed per *Order*,
ROBERT COUDEN, Cl. P. C. Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-street*; where all Persons may be supplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.